

# Discussion of Dirk Niepelt's report to the Fiscal Policy Council

**Per Krusell**

IIES, Stockholms Universitet

June, 2014

# Questions

# Questions

FPC asked:

FPC asked:

- Should targets for net and/or gross asset positions be added to target for surplus?

FPC asked:

- Should targets for net and/or gross asset positions be added to target for surplus?
- Management of government portfolio:

FPC asked:

- Should targets for net and/or gross asset positions be added to target for surplus?
- Management of government portfolio:
  - net and gross positions?

FPC asked:

- Should targets for net and/or gross asset positions be added to target for surplus?
- Management of government portfolio:
  - net and gross positions?
  - liquidity content?

FPC asked:

- Should targets for net and/or gross asset positions be added to target for surplus?
- Management of government portfolio:
  - net and gross positions?
  - liquidity content?
  - extra need to maintain debt to ensure market access in times of need?



FPC asked:

- Should targets for net and/or gross asset positions be added to target for surplus?
- Management of government portfolio:
  - net and gross positions?
  - liquidity content?
  - extra need to maintain debt to ensure market access in times of need?
  - extra need to supply market need for “safe” debt?

FPC asked:

- Should targets for net and/or gross asset positions be added to target for surplus?
- Management of government portfolio:
  - net and gross positions?
  - liquidity content?
  - extra need to maintain debt to ensure market access in times of need?
  - extra need to supply market need for “safe” debt?
  - structure of balance sheet?

FPC asked:

- Should targets for net and/or gross asset positions be added to target for surplus?
- Management of government portfolio:
  - net and gross positions?
  - liquidity content?
  - extra need to maintain debt to ensure market access in times of need?
  - extra need to supply market need for “safe” debt?
  - structure of balance sheet?
  - active management?

FPC asked:

- Should targets for net and/or gross asset positions be added to target for surplus?
- Management of government portfolio:
  - net and gross positions?
  - liquidity content?
  - extra need to maintain debt to ensure market access in times of need?
  - extra need to supply market need for “safe” debt?
  - structure of balance sheet?
  - active management?
  - investment in domestic or foreign assets?

# Nature of Dirk's answers

Carried out on a rather abstract level:

Carried out on a rather abstract level:

- accounting framework distinguishing assets and liabilities (could in general be subdivided into further categories); very useful, embraced by FPC in 2014 report

Carried out on a rather abstract level:

- accounting framework distinguishing assets and liabilities (could in general be subdivided into further categories); very useful, embraced by FPC in 2014 report
- (advanced) economic theory discussing a number of different *possible* mechanisms



Carried out on a rather abstract level:

- accounting framework distinguishing assets and liabilities (could in general be subdivided into further categories); very useful, embraced by FPC in 2014 report
- (advanced) economic theory discussing a number of different *possible* mechanisms
- not quantitative, i.e., few suggestions for numbers.

# Reason for this

# Reason for this

- On the level of research: a very difficult literature!

# Reason for this

- On the level of research: a very difficult literature!
  - A saving and portfolio problem under uncertainty with incomplete set of instruments

# Reason for this

- On the level of research: a very difficult literature!
  - A saving and portfolio problem under uncertainty with incomplete set of instruments but
  - potential effects of government policy choice on the private economy

# Reason for this

- On the level of research: a very difficult literature!
  - A saving and portfolio problem under uncertainty with incomplete set of instruments but
  - potential effects of government policy choice on the private economy and
  - time-inconsistency issues for a variety of reasons.

# Reason for this

- On the level of research: a very difficult literature!
  - A saving and portfolio problem under uncertainty with incomplete set of instruments but
  - potential effects of government policy choice on the private economy and
  - time-inconsistency issues for a variety of reasons.
- There is no consensus in the literature on

- On the level of research: a very difficult literature!
  - A saving and portfolio problem under uncertainty with incomplete set of instruments but
  - potential effects of government policy choice on the private economy and
  - time-inconsistency issues for a variety of reasons.
- There is no consensus in the literature on
  - key mechanisms



- On the level of research: a very difficult literature!
  - A saving and portfolio problem under uncertainty with incomplete set of instruments but
  - potential effects of government policy choice on the private economy and
  - time-inconsistency issues for a variety of reasons.
- There is no consensus in the literature on
  - key mechanisms
  - optimal qualitative prescriptions

- On the level of research: a very difficult literature!
  - A saving and portfolio problem under uncertainty with incomplete set of instruments but
  - potential effects of government policy choice on the private economy and
  - time-inconsistency issues for a variety of reasons.
- There is no consensus in the literature on
  - key mechanisms
  - optimal qualitative prescriptions
  - optimal quantitative prescriptions.

- On the level of research: a very difficult literature!
  - A saving and portfolio problem under uncertainty with incomplete set of instruments but
  - potential effects of government policy choice on the private economy and
  - time-inconsistency issues for a variety of reasons.
- There is no consensus in the literature on
  - key mechanisms
  - optimal qualitative prescriptions
  - optimal quantitative prescriptions.
- Note: there is (much) more consensus on “the” macroeconomic model than on optimal government fiscal rules and portfolio prescriptions!

# Reason for this

- On the level of research: a very difficult literature!
  - A saving and portfolio problem under uncertainty with incomplete set of instruments but
  - potential effects of government policy choice on the private economy and
  - time-inconsistency issues for a variety of reasons.
- There is no consensus in the literature on
  - key mechanisms
  - optimal qualitative prescriptions
  - optimal quantitative prescriptions.
- Note: there is (much) more consensus on “the” macroeconomic model than on optimal government fiscal rules and portfolio prescriptions!

Dirk's survey is balanced and an excellent summary of what there is.

# Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

## Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

- I agree with the surplus vs. net asset position point in principle:

## Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

- I agree with the surplus vs. net asset position point in principle:
  - the latter is more of direct relevance, the former should depend on macroeconomic “conditions”

## Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

- I agree with the surplus vs. net asset position point in principle:
  - the latter is more of direct relevance, the former should depend on macroeconomic “conditions”
  - for example: long-run asset/GDP ratio becomes  $\frac{s}{g}$



## Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

- I agree with the surplus vs. net asset position point in principle:
  - the latter is more of direct relevance, the former should depend on macroeconomic “conditions”
  - for example: long-run asset/GDP ratio becomes  $\frac{s}{g}$  (Piketty!)

## Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

- I agree with the surplus vs. net asset position point in principle:
  - the latter is more of direct relevance, the former should depend on macroeconomic “conditions”
  - for example: long-run asset/GDP ratio becomes  $\frac{s}{g}$  (Piketty!) where clearly a reasonable choice for  $s$  must depend on  $g$ .

## Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

- I agree with the surplus vs. net asset position point in principle:
  - the latter is more of direct relevance, the former should depend on macroeconomic “conditions”
  - for example: long-run asset/GDP ratio becomes  $\frac{s}{g}$  (Piketty!) where clearly a reasonable choice for  $s$  must depend on  $g$ .
- I agree that no separate target for gross debt/GDP “ought to be” needed.

## Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

- I agree with the surplus vs. net asset position point in principle:
  - the latter is more of direct relevance, the former should depend on macroeconomic “conditions”
  - for example: long-run asset/GDP ratio becomes  $\frac{s}{g}$  (Piketty!) where clearly a reasonable choice for  $s$  must depend on  $g$ .
- I agree that no separate target for gross debt/GDP “ought to be” needed.
- But:

## Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

- I agree with the surplus vs. net asset position point in principle:
  - the latter is more of direct relevance, the former should depend on macroeconomic “conditions”
  - for example: long-run asset/GDP ratio becomes  $\frac{s}{g}$  (Piketty!) where clearly a reasonable choice for  $s$  must depend on  $g$ .
- I agree that no separate target for gross debt/GDP “ought to be” needed.
- But:
  - because of transparency and need for continuity, the argument regarding surplus vs. net asset position not sufficiently strong for a rule change

## Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

- I agree with the surplus vs. net asset position point in principle:
  - the latter is more of direct relevance, the former should depend on macroeconomic “conditions”
  - for example: long-run asset/GDP ratio becomes  $\frac{s}{g}$  (Piketty!) where clearly a reasonable choice for  $s$  must depend on  $g$ .
- I agree that no separate target for gross debt/GDP “ought to be” needed.
- But:
  - because of transparency and need for continuity, the argument regarding surplus vs. net asset position not sufficiently strong for a rule change
  - situation similar to inflation-target discussions (why 2%, why not a price-level target,...?): having A rule is probably more important than having the RIGHT rule

## Specific comments I: changes in (nature of) target?

- I agree with the surplus vs. net asset position point in principle:
  - the latter is more of direct relevance, the former should depend on macroeconomic “conditions”
  - for example: long-run asset/GDP ratio becomes  $\frac{s}{g}$  (Piketty!) where clearly a reasonable choice for  $s$  must depend on  $g$ .
- I agree that no separate target for gross debt/GDP “ought to be” needed.
- But:
  - because of transparency and need for continuity, the argument regarding surplus vs. net asset position not sufficiently strong for a rule change
  - situation similar to inflation-target discussions (why 2%, why not a price-level target,...?): having A rule is probably more important than having the RIGHT rule
  - there is an argument for a gross debt/GDP target: the market might care about it (maybe it cannot judge the liquidity of the asset side?).

# Specific comments II: more rules needed?



## Specific comments II: more rules needed?

- In a broader sense, the surplus target (or a net asset target) is a commitment to only part of the whole fiscal policy package; one could have more detailed rules.

## Specific comments II: more rules needed?

- In a broader sense, the surplus target (or a net asset target) is a commitment to only part of the whole fiscal policy package; one could have more detailed rules.
- These could follow Dirk's suggestions, but given the state of the literature, we are far from a qualitative consensus on these, let alone a quantitative one.

## Specific comments II: more rules needed?

- In a broader sense, the surplus target (or a net asset target) is a commitment to only part of the whole fiscal policy package; one could have more detailed rules.
- These could follow Dirk's suggestions, but given the state of the literature, we are far from a qualitative consensus on these, let alone a quantitative one.
- It would also not be wise to over-commit: recall there is a cost of commitment.

# Specific comments III: other guidelines

- Exploiting arbitrage?

- Exploiting arbitrage? With foreign investments, probably yes, under controlled risk.

## Specific comments III: other guidelines

- Exploiting arbitrage? With foreign investments, probably yes, under controlled risk.
- Inflation as shock absorber?

## Specific comments III: other guidelines

- Exploiting arbitrage? With foreign investments, probably yes, under controlled risk.
- Inflation as shock absorber? Also think about redistribution effects (cf. Piketty).



## Specific comments III: other guidelines

- Exploiting arbitrage? With foreign investments, probably yes, under controlled risk.
- Inflation as shock absorber? Also think about redistribution effects (cf. Piketty).
- How strengthen resilience to “runs”?

## Specific comments III: other guidelines

- Exploiting arbitrage? With foreign investments, probably yes, under controlled risk.
- Inflation as shock absorber? Also think about redistribution effects (cf. Piketty).
- How strengthen resilience to “runs”? Not sure if long maturity helps.